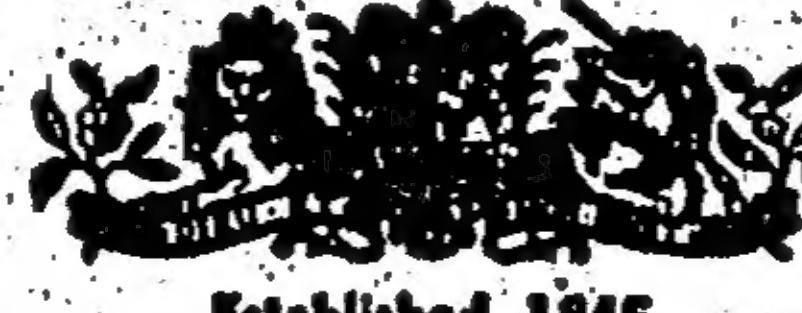


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CHINA



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MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1956.

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THE WEATHER: Moderate westerly winds becoming northwesterly. Cloudy with periods of rain; heavy at times and risk of thunder. Rain dying out by the evening and fog clearing by early afternoon. It cooling cooler.

RELAX IN DAKS
Whiteaways
THE FAMOUS COMFORT
IN ACTION TRUCKS
HONGKONG & KOWLOON

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Hour-Long Riot Follows Singapore Meeting

Debunking Stalin

THE curious part of the Khrushchev denunciation of Stalin is that it was delayed for two years, then made so suddenly and carried out so thoroughly. According to cable reports, speculation is that the new regime first wished to consolidate itself — using, of course, the dictatorial structure and the aura of fear inherited from its own despised predecessor before debunking the "cult of personality". If this is so, the action appears impetuous. The satellites have apparently been taken by surprise at the ferocity of Mr Khrushchev's attack. Stalin's native Georgia has reacted with horror and anger. The speech is said to be the subject of street corner talk throughout the country. It is fair to assume that it is as common a talking point in every part of the Communist bloc. ONE wonders to whom the people will listen? Their own leaders, who are being gently and cautiously critical, or Mr Khrushchev who has utterly pulverised the cult of Stalin in one fell speech. Preplexity is one certain result, but it will be surprising if it stops there. One wonders what the reaction will be in East Germany and China — particularly the latter — where individual dictatorships have been both prominent and potent in recent years.

To the satellites the speech may suggest a weakening of Moscow domination though, in fact, there is no reason to believe that collective dictatorship need be any sweeter or more palatable than individual despotism. Another thought that will occur in Russia is that for almost 20 years (dating from the assassination of Kirov in 1934) their present rulers allowed them to be governed by a man who was not just a fearsome tyrant but in the last years of his life deranged and at times very near to being a dangerous madman. At least he is presented that way now.

And in doing so Mr Khrushchev immediately makes himself an enemy for life of the Georgian people who in wounded pride are bound to recall in future with some pain that while all the people of the Soviet Union are equal some are less equal than others. And it appears that the "more equal" at the moment are the Ukrainians whom Stalin unkindly slighted when he called out to an embarrassed Mr Khrushchev at a party: "Hey, Kho khol, dance us the gopalk!" One does not have to speak Russian to realise that the request has a vulgar and most unflattering undertone.

POSSIBLY vindictive Army marshals, now a powerful influence in the regime, demanded the censure of Stalin's generalship and his liquidation of the high command in 1939 to avenge for their near defeat by the German Army in 1941. But there is more to Mr Khrushchev's speech than that. And the way it was "lenked" to the Western world would suggest that it was no accident that such detailed reports have filled the columns of Western newspapers.

Neutral sympathies may well be kindled by the disclosures and this may succeed in disrupting Western designs to some extent in areas where Russia intends furthering its interests. The West, however, can hardly be enamoured by Mr Khrushchev's vituperative and cowardly attack on a man who has been dead for two years, and whose patronage he was privileged to survive. There is certainly nothing brave or inspiring in his action: indeed there is much in the former minister's assassination of his master that suggests hypocrisy and sheer humbug.

SINGAPORE MEETING

Singapore, Mar. 18. Forty persons, including six policemen, were hurt tonight in an hour-long riot on the disused Kallang airport here as a mass "Merdeka" rally was breaking up.

The British parliamentary delegation visiting Singapore to assess its claims for independence had left the former airport terminal about two hours before a crowd, largely composed of students, shattered nearly every window in the building with a barrage of bottles and stones.

Police battled the rioters, which political leaders described as a "gangster element," for nearly an hour before police officers, politicians and pressmen trapped in the building could escape.

Police blamed an "organised Communist attempt to cause trouble" for the riots.

A police spokesman said tonight that 20 policemen injured by flying stones were treated in hospital and several others received minor treatment.

Five Detained

Fifteen civilians, including two women, were treated.

One young Chinese was admitted to hospital with head wounds.

Police said five of the injured Chinese youths had been detained.

Police said nearly all the vast crowd which attended the "Merdeka" rally had dispersed in an orderly and friendly fashion when speakers leading banned songs and dances began to whip up young Chinese.

Leaders then urged them on in stone-throwing attacks.

A Singapore government spokesman blamed the disturbances on a Chinese "cultural association" which held an anti-police meeting shortly before the rally.

Many of the 3,000 young Chinese at this meeting marched across to the rally in organised columns and were later involved in trouble, the spokesman said.

Reds Blamed

Later in a radio broadcast, the Chief Minister, Mr David Marshall, blamed the Communists for the disturbances and said an inquiry would be held.

He said: "We know there are enemies in our midst."

He added: "It is most distressing and unfortunate the wonderful friendly spirit of the meeting should have been marred by vicious, organised disruptive elements." — Reuter.

Fall Into Trap

Paris, Mar. 18. Police laid a trap for half a dozen Algerian nationalist "tax collectors" early today and submachinegunned one of them to death when he pulled a knife.

Two were arrested and three others escaped. — United Press.

SAAR'S FUTURE

Saarbruecken, Mar. 18. Herr Erich Schwerdner, Saarland State Commissioner for Reconstruction, said he tonight that the Saar could be "expected to return to Germany by the end of this year." — Reuter.

Fails To Survive Complicated Heart Operation

Denver, Mar. 18. The 13-year-old son of the Canadian Minister of Public Works died last night in a Denver Hospital despite a complicated heart operation to save his life.

Young Richard Winters, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Winters of Ottawa, Canada, had undergone a six-hour deep-freeze heart operation on Thursday at General Rose Hospital in Denver.

The comparatively rare operation, was to close a hole between Richard's two lower heart chambers—a condition known as "atrial septal defect."

After the operation, the boy was reported to be holding his own. But his condition suddenly worsened yesterday morning. He died at 8 p.m. — United Press.

US DISARMAMENT PLAN

Brand New "Specific Proposals"

U.S. TO URGE DO-IT-NOW PROPOSITION

London, Mar. 18. The United States will launch a do-it-now disarmament plan separate from the new Anglo-French proposal for long-range arms cuts at the United Nations disarmament conference opening tomorrow, authoritative sources said today.

They said the programme will include specific American proposals aimed at making an immediate start on President Eisenhower's open-sky inspection plan and an alarm system against aggression.

These measures, the sources said, can be taken under present world conditions right now — pending final agreement on overall disarmament.

Harold E. Stassen, Mr. Eisenhower's special envoy at the Big Four, plus Canada, talks here, confirmed that he brought brand-new "specific proposals." He declined to reveal them before the conference opens.

But officials made it plain that important differences distinguish it from the new proposals prepared by France and Britain.

The Anglo-French plan looks further ahead to a long-term disarmament agreement which would set out final targets for trimming overall forces and ensuring these forces.

The US is concentrating on how to get things going, one source said. "We are willing to move faster and further than others at this stage."

STILL A SECRET

He said in this respect ours or the new US plan are closer to Russian proposals outlined in Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin's correspondence with President Eisenhower. Specific details of both the American and Anglo-French plans remained secret.

Russia unexpectedly sent Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to represent it at the London conference. He arrived

from Moscow today. Ambassador to London Jacob Malik had been expected to speak for Russia.

Assignment of a top-level Minister raised hopes that Russia might now be ready to allow agreement on disarmament after 10 years of fruitless bargaining.

"The talks starting tomorrow may turn out to be one of the most important sessions held internationally since World War II," Mr. Stassen told newsmen.

"Or it may be another talkfest," he said. "There's no way of being certain right now."

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS

But Western officials agreed that prospects for agreement brightened considerably after the 20th Communist Party Congress in Moscow last month and the subsequent Eisenhower-Bulganin letters.

Communist Party leader Nikita S. Khrushchev scrapped early party doctrine and said Communism can become a "world system" by peaceful means.

Mr. Stassen said the American proposals for getting an immediate start on disarmament were ready by top experts during a year of study following President Eisenhower's order for a reappraisal of policy on March 19, 1955.

— United Press.

BEN-GURION'S STERN WARNING OF EGYPT'S WAR DESIGNS

Jerusalem, Mar. 18. Mr David Ben-Gurion, Israeli Prime Minister, declared tonight that Egypt was certain to attack Israel within the next few months unless Israel received defensive arms in the "most immediate future."

Mr Ben-Gurion—who is also Defence Minister, was speaking at a convention of the Israeli Federation of Labour.

Mr Ben-Gurion said the Stalin tanks and a number of submarines.

Mr Ben-Gurion said "the Soviets were undoubtedly aware these arms were not intended to improve the conditions of labour of Egyptian workers or raise the standards of living of the peasant masses."

"They were undoubtedly aware the Egyptian dictators were preparing for a war of extermination against Israel."

"SURPRISING"

Mr Ben-Gurion then went on to deal with the Western attitude to Israel's request for arms.

"Both the attitude of Britain and the United States is no less surprising. These countries still refuse Israel the defensive arms she requires... for only such arms are capable of preventing Egyptian aggression."

Mr Ben-Gurion said Lt-Col Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Egyptian Prime Minister, would "not dare cast in the balance" his whole regime if he knew Israel was able to repel his assault with arms no worse than his own, and with a fighting capacity far superior to that of the Egyptian or any other Arab army."

Referring to the Israel-Arab border situation, Mr Ben-Gurion said Israel had suffered over 900 casualties as a result of the Arab guerrilla war in the past eight years.

Jordan, he said, led this warfare for a time, but Egypt had taken over the leadership in the past two years, and the attacks had intensified from month to month.

This change, Mr. Ben-Gurion said was no "accident" and was of "great significance."

— United Press.

Fails To Survive Complicated Heart Operation

Denver, Mar. 18. The 13-year-old son of the Canadian Minister of Public Works died last night in a Denver Hospital despite a complicated heart operation, which was performed by a team of Colorado University Medical Centre surgeons.

In the deep freeze operation, Richard's body was encased in ice to lower his body temperature. The method, doctors said, reduces the patient's demand for oxygen and allows the surgeon to open the chest and operate on the heart under direct vision.

After the operation, the boy was reported to be holding his own. But his condition suddenly worsened yesterday morning. He died at 8 p.m. — United Press.

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After the operation, the

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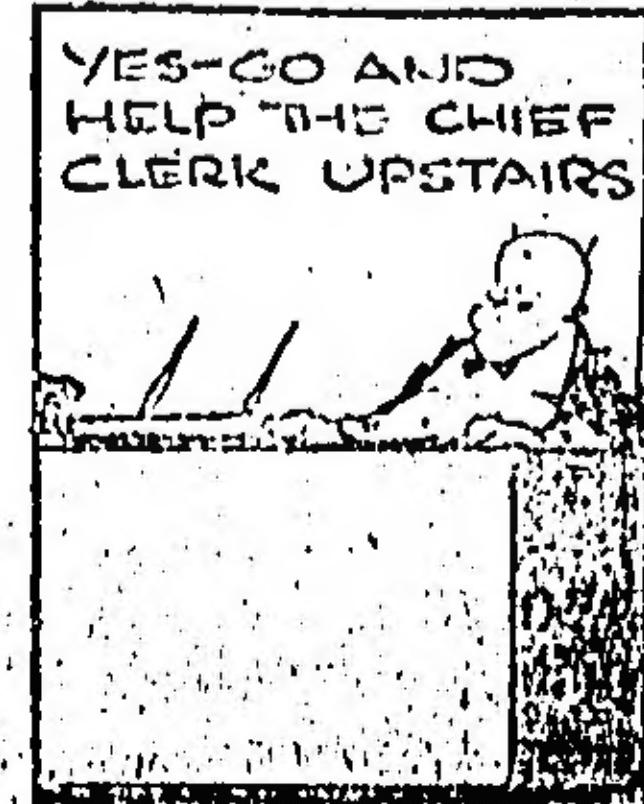
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Adults—20 cts.**POP****SELWYN LLOYD TOLD TO STAY AT HOME****MURDERER RETURNED**

A man who escaped from a German prison in 1945 hours before he was to be executed for the murder of his mistress' husband is pictured arriving under escort at Bremerhaven from Canada. He is Walter Sadowski, who disappeared for some 10 years after his escape. Then recently in Canada someone saw a picture of Sadowski in an old German newspaper, reported to the authorities that it resembled a neighbour—who turned out in fact to be Sadowski. He was arrested, deported to Germany—where he can no longer be hanged, the death penalty having been abolished since his escape from the noose.—Express Photo.

Asian Democrats May Drift From West

London, Mar. 18. The democratic countries of South and Southeast Asia might be tempted to drift into some other more dynamic ideology unless they were given adequate economic and technical aid, said Mr B. F. Perera, the Deputy High Commissioner for Ceylon, at a meeting of the Workers' Education Association in Edinburgh today.

Mr Perera was speaking on "Ceylon and the Asian situation in relation to world affairs" in place of Sir Claude Corea, the High Commissioner, who is ill in London with a throat infection.

Sir Claude, who is expected to be under treatment for the next two days, was to have begun a four-day lecture tour of Scotland today. His place is now being taken by Mr Perera.

"Poverty breeds discontent, discontent breeds impatience and that can lead to a wrong choice which can be a fatal decision in the case of this region."

The West has done something to help the region by grants, loans and technical assistance. The Colombo Plan was a "very successful venture in co-operation", but more help was still needed, Mr Perera concluded.—France Presse.

Fired With Urge

Mr Perera said the people of South and Southeast Asia were not satisfied with their present conditions. "You cannot expect them to be. They see films and they are told what conditions are like in the West, and the people of this area have developed an urge to achieve something of the good things of life which other developed countries enjoy today."

"Here is a region rich in resources, in raw materials, in power potential, strategically important, comprising a quarter of the world's population, operating the democratic way of life and fired with an urge to improve themselves."

Would the world encourage that urge in the right direction or would the world keep quiet and let the region drift away from their traditional democratic ways of government?

MAJESTIC

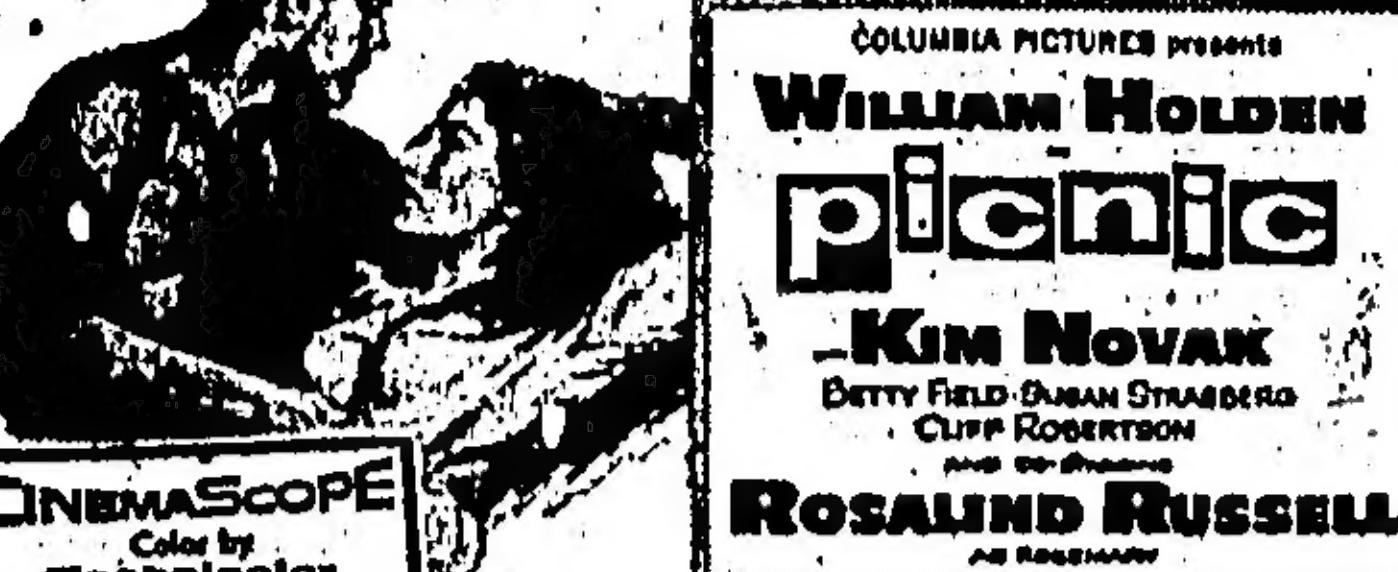
FINAL TO-DAY

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E. Germany Tightening Police Control

Berlin, Mar. 18.
The East German Communist Party leadership showed signs today of tightening up control over the State Security Service—the secret police.

Simultaneously with the disclosure of disciplinary measures against East Berlin public prosecutors and police officials, it was stated in the party newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*, that the State Security Service had shown "tendencies to violate the law."

This admission was made by Herr Walter Ulbricht, the first party secretary, in the same long article in which he accused Stalin of disloyalty in his speech at the party Congress denouncing "the cult of the individual."

DAMAGING ROLE

Herr Ulbricht indicated that this statement too was prompted by Mr Khrushchev's revelation of the damaging role played in the past by the secret police in the Soviet Union.

Herr Ulbricht and co-conspirates will no longer be members of the SED. Under the State Security Police have many times violated the law what guarantees are there that it cannot happen in East Germany?

"A long time ago, when such tendencies were apparent, we acting with others as the collective of the Politbureau, corrected this and reported on it to the central committee."

Herr Ulbricht added, "We have again recently given instructions that the authority of the party organisation is to be strictly observed, and that the party's rules about inner-party democracy, criticism and self-criticism, even in the party organisation of the State Security Police, must likewise be observed."

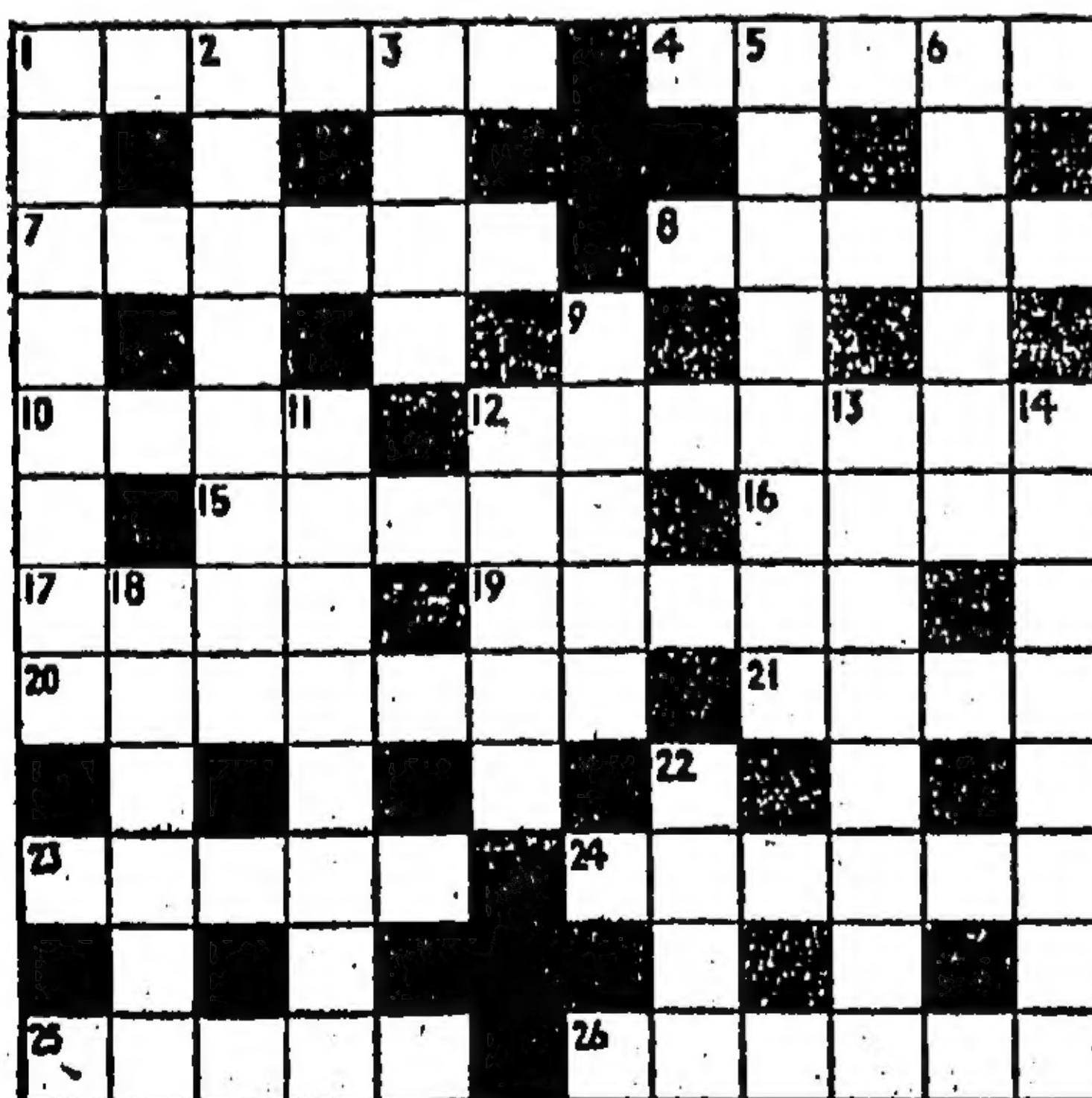
GROSS VIOLATION

Disciplinary measures against members of the East Berlin police and prosecuting bodies were reported by the central committee's ideological weekly, *Neuer Weg*, received here today.

"Comrade" Teuber, the East Berlin Attorney General, was accused of "gross violation of democratic lawfulness," while "Comrade" Bell, another prosecutor, and three police officials were to be punished for "disregarding the civil rights of a citizen."

The citizen concerned, a factory director, had been arrested some weeks ago "for no legal reason."—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Writer (6).
- 2 Break out (5).
- 3 Dissimilar (6).
- 4 Concub. (5).
- 5 Prejudice (4).
- 6 Surmises (7).
- 7 Water vapour (8).
- 8 Try out (4).
- 9 Always (4).
- 10 Longed for (6).
- 11 Infected (7).
- 12 Fissons (4).
- 13 Custom (6).
- 14 Rigorous (6).
- 15 Swift (6).
- 16 Containers (6).
- 17 SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Citadels, 6 Piering, 9 Restored, 11 Illuminate, 12 Mere, 13 Sculp, 18 Sedan, 19 Room, 22 Features, 23 Preserves, 25 Strand, 26 Shattered, Down: 1 Spar, 2 Crime, 3 Comets, 4 Ideas, 5 Anto, 6 Earmen, 7 Sudden, 10 Staid, 14 Refer, 15 Pattern, 16 Grapes, 17 Camera, 20 Broad, 21 Aside, 22 Fest, 23 Avant.

DOWN

- 1 Tripped (8).
- 2 Set free (6).
- 3 Cook (4).
- 4 Record (6).
- 5 Portions (6).
- 6 Dams (8).
- 7 Tussle (8).
- 8 Yawned (8).
- 9 Sils (8).
- 10 Speaks imperfectly (8).
- 11 Craft (6).
- 12 Fruitt (4).
- 13 Tussle (8).
- 14 Sins (8).
- 15 Tussle (8).
- 16 Tussle (8).
- 17 Tussle (8).
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- 19 Tussle (8).
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- 21 Tussle (8).
- 22 Tussle (8).
- 23 Tussle (8).
- 24 Tussle (8).
- 25 Tussle (8).
- 26 Tussle (8).

HISTORY OF CEYLON IN VERSE

Colombo, Mar. 18.
A Similesque Poet, Mr. R. Tennekoon, has written a history of Ceylon in verse describing every important event in the island up to the time of Ceylon's entry into the United Nations last year.

A copy has been presented to the Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala.

The history is entitled "Sinhala Verses" and contains 2,000 versets.—China Mail Special.

Khrushchev's Bombshell Is Talk Of Moscow

Moscow, Mar. 18.
The deflation of Josef Stalin was the topic of conversation in the streets of Moscow today.

Muscovites talked politics as they have not done since Lenin died in 1924.

Even housewives standing in pose "provocateurs" and hostile elements outside stores on Gorky Street, the Broadway of Moscow, talked of the recent speeches before the Communist Party Congress denouncing "the cult of the individual."

Western observers said Stalin still has many friends in Georgia and probably elsewhere in the Soviet Union as well.—United Press.

YUGOSLAV VIEWS

Belgrade, Mar. 18.
The Yugoslav Communist Party newspaper Borba said in an editorial appearing in tomorrow's issue that the Soviet party was concentrating on removing the vestiges of Stalinist rule "in every field of life."

An article quoted by the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said the Russian Communists were subject to "Stalin personally and in policy to analyze and criticize his mistakes, for one."

But the article, commenting on the personality cult at the 20th Congress of Moscow, the Soviet Communists' Party concentrated efforts more on the anti-Stalinist line than the anti-Moscow line, according to the article.

Observers said it may be difficult for many persons indoctrinated with the idea of Stalin as a wise and untiring guide to accept the new views of him.

Full Speed

Muscovites showed no fear or hesitation in discussing the man who dominated the thinking of Russia for almost 30 years.

The outbreak of discussion apparently has top-level party endorsement.

The Government information agency was working full speed for the widest dissemination of the decisions and speeches at the two-week Party Congress last month.

Millions of copies of the conference reports have been printed and are copied up at soon as they arrive at news kiosks.

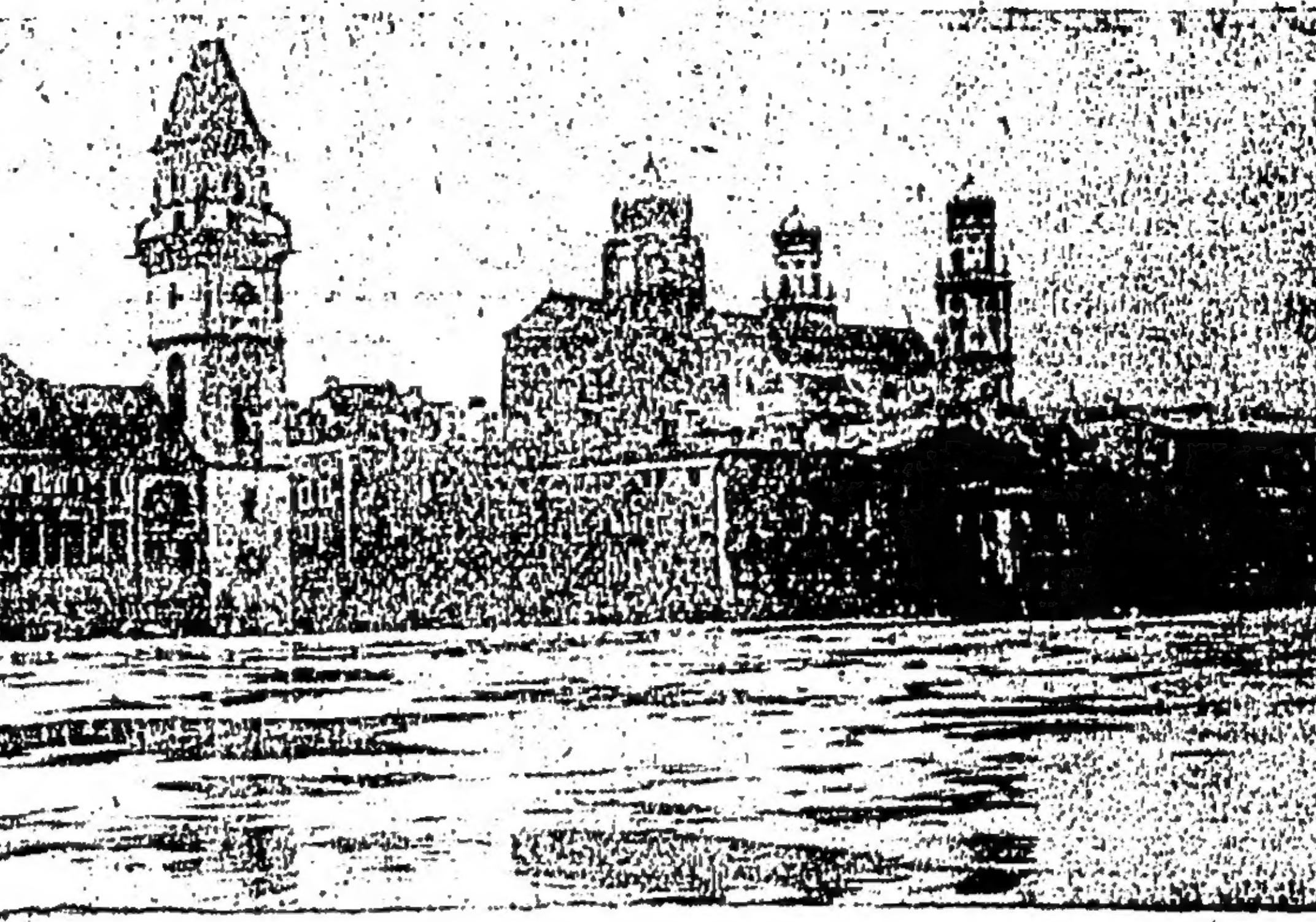
Thousands of meetings are being held in factories, farms and schools to explain the congress action.

The Tass news agency reported that 15,000 party militants in Georgia where the party newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* honored Stalin on the anniversary of his death, March 6, 1953.

Many Friends

A few days later, the newspaper published an editorial urging local authorities to ex-

Floods Hit Germany And Holland



The recent heavy snows and freeze-up which hit most of the European continent resulted in floods in many parts of Germany and Holland. At this River Danube town of Vilshofen, Germany, more than 2,500 persons had to be evacuated as flood waters poured through its streets. Height of the water was only one metre below that of 1954, when the area was flooded with catastrophic effect.—Express Photo.

Legionnaires Killed

Taza, Mar. 18.
A French Legion patrol lost two men killed and 10 wounded in an ambush laid by a strong rebel band between Taza and Aknouf, near the Spanish zone border, today.

One soldier was killed on the spot, a second died of his wounds. Two other casualties were badly wounded.

The rebels, estimated at about 100 strong, opened fire on the patrol from heights dominating the mountain road. The Legionnaires returned fire and the rebels fled.—France-Press.

EXTENSION OF GENERAL STRIKE

Helsinki, Mar. 18.
FINLAND'S 18-day-old general strike will be extended to include factory furnaces and petrol depots, the Finnish Trades Unions Federation said here today.

The Employers Federation plan to counter this move by using volunteers, and said they would rely on police protection if necessary.

Petrol depots have so far been kept open during the strike in order to supply a limited number of filling stations with fuel for vital services such as ambulances and fire engines.

But the strikers claimed petrol was being released to private motorists.

CLASHES

There were reports yesterday of clashes between strikers and private motorists at filling stations. One motorist had his car overturned by demonstrators in Helsinki.

The Social Democrats Party, the strongest in Parliament, has appealed to strikers not to use violence. Archbishop Ilmari Salminen also broadcast an appeal for restraint. Instinct.

The workers called a general strike to press demands for a wage increase of about sixpence sterling an hour. The employers here offered about half this amount.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION TALKS

Stockholm, Mar. 19.
Negotiations for compensation for Swedish property damaged by Japan during the Second World War will start in Stockholm today, the Swedish Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

A copy has been presented to the Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala.

The Japanese delegation will be headed by the Japanese Minister of Stockholm, Mr. Akiro Ohya.—Reuter.

Middle East Oil Fields Useless During War

Washington, Mar. 18.
Some Western strategists have written off the Middle East as an oil source for either the West or Russia in any major war of the nuclear age.

Vital as are the oil wells of Iran, Iraq and the Arabian peninsula to the peacetime economy of Western Europe, they would be lost as dependable sources in case of World War III, according to this theory.

The idea is that Russia could not exploit these installations either. Whichever side had possession of the oil wells, pipelines and refineries of the vast desert area the other could quickly destroy them from the air on the ground.

Almost Impossible

Should a Russian attack overrun Iran, for example, Western forces would have time to blow up and destroy one of the two major oil refineries in the MidEast, the one at Abadan.

In addition to the cost and the transportation difficulties involved in building a new refinery, Western air power would make successful reconstruction almost impossible.

Pipelines that now transport the bulk of crude oil from the fields to Mediterranean port cities and refineries could be cut easily, either by sabotage or air strikes. It is considered almost impossible to protect effectively that run for thousands of miles across desert territory.

Even if the Russians succeeded in getting the oil to the port cities they would come under terrible hammering running the sea lanes through the Bosphorus and the Black Sea.

Arab Hostility

On the other hand, military experts are agreed even the best air defence could not stop Soviet atomic air strikes from destroying the highly inflammable oil refineries. They point out it would take only one plane to knock out a refinery.

In view of these considerations, possible Arab hostility in the Western powers engendered by the Israel controversy, is not expected to have a profound effect on the strategic situation.—United Press.

Foreign Aid

IKE WILL HAVE FIGHT ON HANDS

Washington, Mar. 19.

President Eisenhower will today present Congress with new foreign aid proposals to meet Soviet economic penetration in the Middle East and Asia.

Dollars of his \$4,800 million dollar programme have not been disclosed, but it is certain that it will receive a hostile reception by influential groups in the Senate and House of Representatives.

The President, who worked on the final draft of the message at his Gettysburg farm over the weekend, is preparing to throw the full weight of his personal prestige behind the programme.

He hopes to persuade Congress to agree to the concept of long-term economic aid to Asia and the Middle East comparable to the old Marshall Plan in Europe.

BLOCK CHALLENGE

This will give the Administration more flexibility and the assurance of continuity in its fight to block the Soviet Union's challenge in the years ahead.

But the President will face a hard fight from budget-minded Congressmen. This will start on Tuesday, when the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House opens public hearings on the foreign aid proposals.

One objection will be that the United States cannot afford to match each "paper promise" made by the Soviet Union in under-developed areas.—Reuter.

India To Commemorate Buddha

Calcutta, Mar. 18.

India's Vice-President, Sarvapalli Radhakrishna announced today that India will spend a total of ten million rupees this year to celebrate the 2,500th anniversary of attainment of Nirvana by Buddha.

Radhakrishna, chairman of a special Buddha festivities committee, said none of the funds would be spent on religious functions because India is a secular state.

Aircraft from the Soviet Antarctic base Mirny found that the autumn storms had brought masses of ice to the only food passage in the northwest of the Davis Sea, reported the Soviet news agency Tass.

The water temperature in the bay at the Mirny base on Queen Mary Land fell considerably and fresh ice formed round the ship. Overnight, the ice grew so thick that seals were frolicking on the ice near the vessel in the morning.

Soviet fliers then discovered a way through the ice near the north end of the Sheraton Glacier and the commander of the Soviet expedition decided that the Lena should sail for home.—Reuter.

Gentle Guard Dogs Up For Sale

Bonn, Mar. 18.

The Royal Air Force in West Germany is inviting bids for Alsatian dogs that are "not aggressive enough" for guarding air bases but would make "ideal house dogs."

Dogs which show during training that they are not up to the standard for guard dogs are sold to the public.

The Air Force feeds them on two and a half pounds of meat and biscuits a day, but according to one trainer, a family of three can feed an Alsatian well on household scraps, and an occasional tin of dog meat. China Mail Special.

Nerves Trouble Palace Swans

Tokyo, Mar. 18.

The 25 Imperial Palace swans, a gift from West Germany two years ago, are said to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown, because of constant motor-car hooting nearby.

Experts of the Society for the Preservation of Palace Surroundings said the swans are already suffering from depression, and the Society is asking the police to try to silence nearby traffic.—China Mail Special.

NON-PARTY LINE MAY WIN POLL FOR EISENHOWER

Washington. THERE is virtually nobody in Washington today who thinks that President Eisenhower can be defeated in his now open fight for a second term. Assuming, of course, that he suffers no new physical setback.

The President's popularity, in spite of his prolonged absences from Washington, has remained as high as ever. It is a fantastic phenomenon, unprecedented in American history. Otherwise the President could not afford to tell the American people that he would have to impose certain restraints on his work, such as "regret and rest."

"I must keep my weight at a proper level; I must take a short midday breather; I must usually relax at a normal hour, and I must eliminate many of the less important social and ceremonial activities," he explained with intimate frankness during his nationwide television broadcast.

His refusal to participate in a "barnstorming" election campaign, too, may be to his advantage.

Unusual Thing

He could not, he said, remain "President of all the people" and indulge in a sharply partisan campaign.

That is a very unusual thing for a President to say. It virtually means that he does not consider himself the representative of one Party, but that he stands above Party like a furnace.

Perhaps one of his greatest assets is his desire to stay out of political controversy; his aim at unifying the country. People seem to be tired of partisanship that tends to divide the country.

The chances of the Democrats winning the next election have slumped heavily, but they must run, and they must devise a strategy that gives them what ever best outside chance they have left.

After all, the President may suffer a setback before election day, and they must be prepared for all eventualities.

In this new situation, it seems to me that Stevenson's "modera-

tion" is likely to be the least effective approach in his campaign. He cannot compete for moderation with Eisenhower, whose moderate views are already firmly implanted in the public mind.

The Democrats will have to wage an aggressive campaign, the kind Governor Harriman has now advocated. Whether or not this will mean that Harriman rather than Stevenson will be the Democrat's candidate is difficult to say as yet, but the forces opposing Stevenson—and their most powerful strategist is

By O. H.
BRANDON

Former President Truman—are bound to redouble their efforts to outflank the former Governor of Illinois.

The health issue, of course, is bound to become a central campaign argument.

When I saw President Eisenhower at his last press conference he looked as well as I have ever seen him. He appeared self-confident; his voice was strong and clear-cut.

He obviously had no more doubts in his own mind that he had made the right decision, but much will depend on how he conducts himself in office between now and election time.

Will he be able to keep up a full working schedule? Will he have to go on repeated, hungry vacation? The truth of the matter is that the President has not yet really subjected himself to the full work load over a long period.

But the Republican strategy in handling the President's recovery, with his final declaration of availability, has been so astute and so well-managed that they are unlikely to make a mistake before the elections unless the President suffers a more serious setback.

Much of the excitement and suspense has now gone out of the election campaign. The Re-

publican Convention as regards the President will be a walk-over, and the Democrats have overnight become such outsiders that this may turn out to be a campaign of much noise and bitterness for nothing.

The only great uncertainty apart from whether Stevenson is now to be the Democrat candidate is the Republican's choice of Vice-President.

Nixon is a controversial figure. While Eisenhower unifies the country, he sharply divides it.

There is a strong faction, in the White House and in the Republican Party, secretly conspiring against Nixon. They know that he would be an excellent target for the Democrats should he be chosen. On the other hand, Nixon is young and combative and conduct a vigorous and hard-hitting campaign.

Split Rule

With the President reduced to television appearances, and perhaps some campaigning by air-mail, the Republican Party will need somebody to do the leg-work in the wake of an aggressive Democratic.

Eisenhower himself is very popular, but many people are bound to take into consideration the man who would replace him as President should he suffer another mishap. Nixon is not the man in whom the majority has confidence.

There is little doubt, however, that the Democrats will retain control of the Senate, and probably also of the House.

The country elected Eisenhower overwhelmingly; at the same time it expressed great distrust of the Republican Party. Eisenhower won in 1952, but his Party lost. He won 55.4 percent of the popular vote, but in the House his Party gained a majority of only seven seats, and in the Senate the division was even.

Many people believe, however, that as Eisenhower's policies are closer to those of the Democrats than to those of the Republican majority's in Congress, the most advantageous way of governing the country may be with Eisenhower in the White House and the Democrats in control of Congress.

THE CUMMINGS UN-COMIC STRIP TO BE CONTINUED



Charles Anderson Investigates The Plight Of The Arab Refugees

HOMELESS MILLIONS LIVE IN MISERY

I HAVE just toured some of the Middle East's most controversial refugee camps, in the footsteps of Dr Edith Summerskill, who recently made a special visit to investigate the plight of Arab refugees—refugees who for over seven years have suffered what Dr Summerskill has described as "indescribable privations."

Buck from my own tour, I can only add confirmation of the above description, for while there are many who say that refugees are spoon-fed, and others who demand a greater measure of assistance for them, there is little doubt that anyone who actually visits these camps will soon see the truth of the matter.

TWO IMPRESSIONS

FOR a week I made my way to camps in various parts of Syria and Lebanon, and now I can divide my impressions into two categories. One is sympathy for the refugees (all of them), and the other, admiration for the work which UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency) is doing to alleviate the distress and obvious misery among so many of these unhappy people.

As the strength of any comment lies in its factual

content, I can say that my visit to the UNRWA camp at Nairab, 10 miles from Aleppo, was typical of my visits to other camps.

At Nairab, old British Army barracks—souvenirs of the last war—have been converted to accommodate some 8,000 men, women and children in conditions only just removed from destitution.

PATHETIC

EACH of the long ex-Army huts has been divided into small rooms to shelter the various families. Where there are seven or eight children, those above five years of age sleep together in one room, while those under five sleep with their parents. One family I saw was composed of 15 people.

The few possessions of the refugees are pathetic in the extreme. Bent and battered saucepans, broken plates and jugs, torn rags and curtains speak eloquently of the poverty of their owners.

It was snowing when I visited Nairab, with the temperature at freezing and in spite of all my warm clothes I was shivering.

What did they feel—these thousands, with their threadbare clothing and

wooden shoes? Even in their rooms, the only source of warmth was a small charcoal brazier, or primus stove.

Twice a day—noon and five p.m.—one or two members of each family attend the "cook-house" with the tin plates and mugs to receive their allowance of "Kiskebab," a form of Irish stew. Sometimes this mutton stew is alternated with boiled goat or camel and potatoes, with, very occasionally, mutton curry and rice.

Sanitary arrangements are primitive but satisfactory, but water for washing clothes is limited to one hour a day. If a family has a large tub it may fill this for future use, but the main water supply is turned off at 9 a.m. each day.

MEDICAL WORK

ONE of the greatest difficulties facing the authorities is to persuade families to report the death of any of their members.

As rations are on a "per head" basis, the death of one member means that supplies are reduced proportionally. A few weeks ago, I was told, a family of four was discovered collecting rations for eight—the rations of the aged father, mother-in-law and two small children who had all died. The family had just buried them in the sand outside the hut, and said nothing!

A ruling of UNRWA is that if any member of a family earns more than £15 a month, that family is considered "self-supporting." As, however, there are seven to nine children, father and mother, to say nothing of two grandparents on this money, a way must be found to circumvent the ruling. The usual method is to "marry off" a working son as early as possible to a girl in the next hut. Once married, the son is considered by the authorities to constitute a family of his own—and all members continue happily to draw UNRWA supplies.

Unfortunately, from an official point of view, marriage usually

produces a brood of children—and many more mouths to feed. The medical officer told me that an average of 50 babies are born every month in the Nairab camp.

UNRWA employs every possible means to boost the morale of the refugees. Children attend camp schools; expectant mothers are given lectures in child care. Many camps have the equivalent of a Women's Institute, where dozens of women gather each afternoon to discuss those matters dear to the heart of women the world over.

For the non-working men there is football, baseball, volleyball, running and cycle-racing. All this is excellent, BUT it is no solution to the problem, and certainly no answer to the question on every refugee's mind: "When do we return to OUR country?"

In Syria, the Palestinian refugee is just tolerated—no more. It is illegal to employ a refugee if a Syrian can do the job.

REFUGEES TRAINED

BUT, in spite of manifold difficulties, UNRWA is training the young refugee to become a worthy member of society.

During his recent visit to the Middle East, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, Director of UNRWA, presented "trade certificates" to 38 refugee trainees, who had completed three-year courses in welding, carpentry and agriculture.

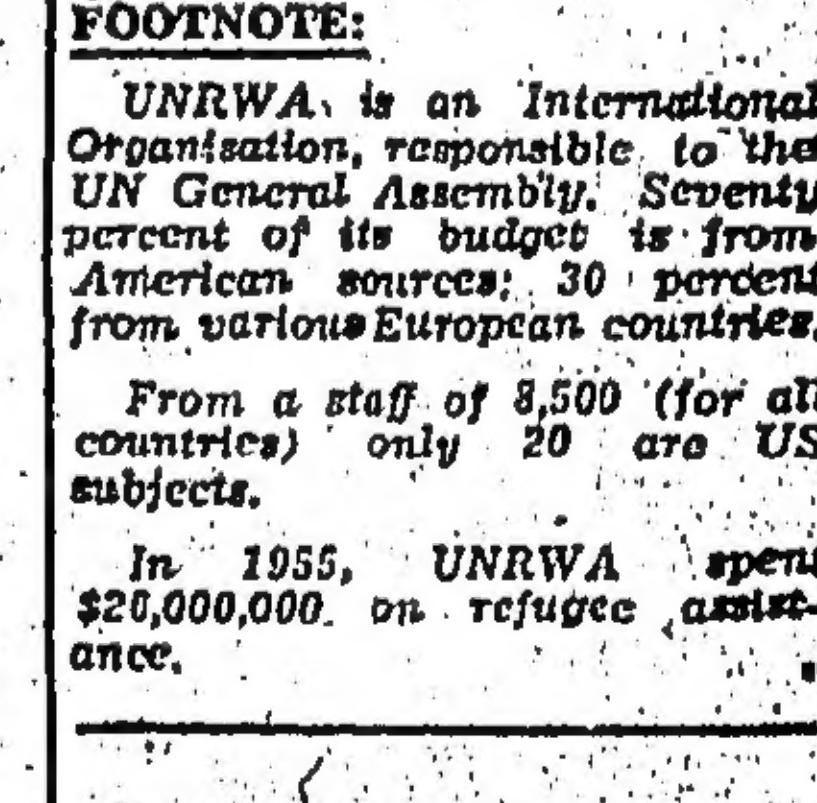
On the Gaza strip, where 250,000 refugees are concentrated, UNRWA is erecting barracks similar to those at Nairab. When I discussed this with Monsieur Courvoisier, UNRWA representative in Lebanon, he said: "Palestine has been effaced from the map of the world. The only country these people know today is a stone barracks. They are the unhappy breed of our time. But the day will come when these homeless millions may demand a country—and their watch for trouble!"

FOOTNOTE: UNRWA is an International Organization, responsible to the UN General Assembly. Seventy percent of its budget is from American sources; 30 percent from various European countries.

From a staff of 8,500 (for all countries) only 20 are US.

In 1955, UNRWA spent \$20,000,000 on refugee assistance.

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"The problem as I see it is how to convince the Russians that there's no defence against the H-bomb without letting the Chinese get hold of any decent nuclear weapon."

"I advised Liberace, when he goes to London, to keep quiet on the subject of why he wants to meet Princess Margaret. I don't think she'd be interested in that."

"She didn't sell me properly," he said. "You know, I got into trouble because of what I said about Princess Margaret. I didn't mean any offence. My object in life is to give happiness to people."

"The fact that I earn \$45,000 a week as Las Vegas is incidental. The public likes me to earn a lot of money. It gives them a thrill. Now about the Princess. All I meant was I'd like to meet her because I think we have so much in common and we'd enjoy each other. I know people might be first taken by Andra Brando—she's very nice. 'Gatsby' Andra. Well, they should have sold the film with Gatsby. And now Liberace is a complete flop."

"They didn't sell me properly," he said. "You remember the line Garbo speaks when she ends her first talkie? Andra Brando sings—when no one else does. 'Gatsby' Andra. Well, they should have sold the film with Gatsby."

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SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

NEW TYPE COPY TURNING LATHE

**Alfred Herbert, Ltd., of Edgwick,
Coventry, England, has produced a copy
turning lathe known as the "Carbijunior."**

Basically, it is a centre lathe,
so that it can be used to produce
its own master components for
subsequent batch production;
or, if required, it can be supplied
without the copying attachment
for normal turning duties.

For copying work the machine
is supplied with work drivers
for work up to three and three-
quarters inch diameter. Its
normal centre height is seven
inches and work up to five and
three-quarters inch diameter
can be swung over the cross
slide. The maximum length ad-
mitted between centres is 22½
inches.

• •

The machine is of rigid con-
struction with a bed with
hardened prismatic ways.

The main spindle is mounted
on precision ball and roller
bearings and driven by vec-
tored from the driving box.

The centre is sprung-loaded
to enable a register for length
to be obtained from the end
face of the blank, thereby
eliminating the necessity for
maintaining accuracy in depth
of centre hole.

• •

The copying mechanism con-
sists of an auxiliary gear tool
slide, a work model carrier
mounted on brackets, a retraction
mechanism and an inde-
pendent hydraulic pump unit.

The copying slide is mounted
at the back of the cross slide in
place of the rear tool post. Its
lower slide is set at an angle
to the axis of the machine and carries
a moveable upper slide.

A hydraulic cylinder behind
and controlling movement of
the upper slide is actuated by a
control valve.

The valve is operated by a
swinging arm carrying a tipped
stylus in contact with the
master component or template.

The makers state that with
the copying attachment square
shoulders, tapers or any form
which does not involve too high
a rate of feed can be pro-
duced automatically.

SAFETY FOR ARC WELDERS

Philips Electrical, Limited, of Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, WC2, has produced a new safety device for arc-welding operatives. Described as a low-voltage safety relay, it is claimed to give welders complete protection by ensuring that a full open-circuit voltage is not available except when the arc is being lighted or is burning.

Known as the PE 3100, the relay is a voltage divider which reduces the full open-circuit voltage of the power source (alternating or direct current) by 50 per cent.

Immediately the electrode is brought into contact with the workpiece, the splitter device is automatically bypassed and full voltage is available for striking an arc.

There is a simple delay device for holding the open-circuit voltage to full value for one second after the arc is extinguished and should the arc be broken accidentally, this allows for re-striking and permits tackling of the workpiece without again operating the main relay.

Simple to install and imperceptible in operation, the makers claim, the equipment can be fitted to the output side of any welding plant, up to a capacity of 500 amperes.

Local power supply of 220 volts alternating current is required, which is generally to be obtained from the input panel of the plant.

By Order of the Committee,
K. W. KIRBY,
Secretary.

March 19th, 1956.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"PATROCUL"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen &
Day & Day at Holt's wharf, from
10 a.m. on March 21 and 22, 1956, and
consignees are requested to have
their representatives present during
the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY
Agents.

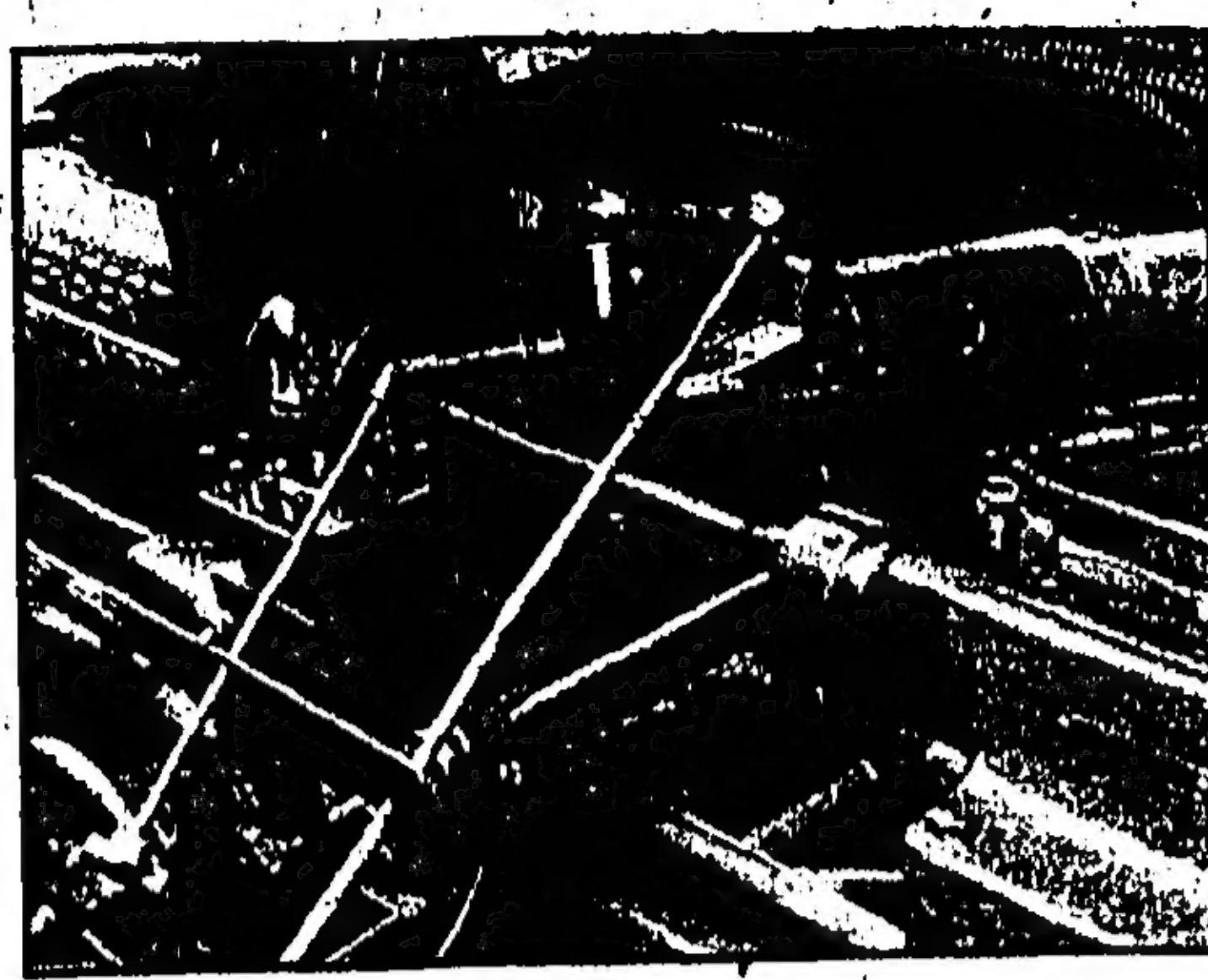
Hong Kong, March 19, 1956.

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The copying slide on the "Carbijunior" high-speed copy turning lathe (made by Alfred Herbert Ltd, of Edgwick, Coventry, England) is mounted on the machine cross slide in the position normally occupied by the rear tool-post. All controls are conveniently grouped at the front of the machine. Adjustment of the copying tool for successive cuts can be made with the chip-guard in the operating position, a great safety and time-saving factor.

Different Casting Technique

WHAT is stated to be an entirely new system of producing castings, generally to within a few thousandths of an inch, has been perfected by a British firm.

In many industries, in particular those producing plastics, aluminium, plaster of paris and plastics, the firm claims that "Tru-process" castings have a satin surface finish which can, if necessary, be given a mirror finish by polishing.

The castings are produced from patterns made of wood, brass, aluminium, plaster of paris and plastics. The firm claims that "Tru-process" castings have a satin surface finish which can, if necessary, be given a mirror finish by polishing.

The firm is Darwins Limited, Fitzwilliam Works, Tinsley, Sheffield, S. England.

Its special alloy steels have been fully tested in this new process, including stainless steels, special-corrosion and acid-resistant steels, heat-resistant and magnet alloys.

It is a logical development of the lost-wax process, but is quicker and cheaper while having the same degree of accuracy.

ELECTRIC RADIANT HEATER

An electric fire
which is claimed to
be of a revolutionary
principle has been
introduced by

Hanovia (Lamps
Division of Engelhard
Industries) Ltd.,
Bath Road, Slough,
Buckinghamshire,
England.

It features the filament en-
closed in a silicon tube of about
a quarter-inch diameter.

The "Radiif" heater, as it is
called, can be mounted in any
altitude so long as the element
is horizontal and, since the
sheath is moisture-proof, it is
suitable for use in steamy atmospheres or out of doors.

The heating coils, 250 watt,
500 watt or 750 watt, fit loosely
within the tube and are
easily changed, an economic
advantage over wires wound on
ceramic cores.

The avoidance of air cooling
of the conductor is claimed to
allow a higher working tem-
perature and an increase in
efficiency, a suitable nickel-
chrome alloy being used for the
wire.

A reflector of chromium-
plated brass directs the heat
into a beam roughly 3 feet deep
at 10 feet from the unit.

The existing 20 inch unit will
be supplemented by 48 inch
and 72 inch models consuming
up to 3 kilowatts.

The grille protecting the unit
is in two halves which slide
outwards to give access to the
terminals at the ends of the
elements.

The heater is pivoted on its
base, which always remains
cool, and has mounting holes
at each corner. Units of 200/230
volts and 230/250 volts are
available and it is intended to
produce elements suitable for
use in the vertical position.

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TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

NY COTTON MARKET REVIEW

By William T. Plunkett

New York, Mar. 18. Cotton futures last week twisted and turned as traders moved from side-to-side, keeping attuned to the changing complexion of the Senate debate on the farm bill.

After swinging over a range of \$2.50 a bale, the list at Friday's close ruled 44 points lower to 52 points higher. The point changes equaled a decline of \$2.50 in a rise of \$2.60.

New crop deliveries staged a determined comeback in the final period when sellers covered in anticipation of a week-end climax in the Senate debate to pass rigid 30 per cent supports, and the limitation placed on the use of individual loans and bank-by-bank payment, came off the table attacks in the House of the week.

Senate talkers succeeded in the Upper House vote to continue the dual party plan feature which would mean higher prices for cotton in cotton-growing states.

FIRST REACTION

For the day to the \$100,000 open outcry trading in New York, the market would tend to favor large lots of cotton—not ruling out government support by the House of Representatives.

On the other hand, the Senate's failure to pass the bill could bring about a temporary break in cotton trading.

Evening in New York was opened with shippers covering against expected sales of raw cotton to Yugoslavia and the Orient, while other traders thought the spot month would inherit some of the strength shown in the recently revised March delivery.

The Census Bureau reported domestic consumption of raw cotton in February at 700,000 running bales. This compared with 750,000 bales consumed in February last year. — United Press.

US RAW COTTON EXPORT

New York, Mar. 18. Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in bales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1955-56 season to March 13 were as follows:

Britain	269,170
Continent	600,041
Canada	109,027
Total for season*	1,062,708
Same period last year	2,430,001
*excluding bales	

— United Press

Natural Rubber Producers Fight Synthetic

By Robert F. Morison

Washington, Mar. 18.

Natural rubber producers are spending millions on research in hopes of taking a slice of the synthetic rubber market.

Officials of the Natural Rubber Bureau here admit the programme is one of self-defence. Output of synthetic has grown tremendously since World War II when the government-built industry turned out man-made rubber to replace natural resources cut off by the war in the Pacific.

The market price is now the big stumbling block. Natural rubber sold for an average price of 30 cents a pound last year. Synthetic has been selling at about 23 cents a pound since March 1952.

Shot Up

The Rubber Bureau problem is to narrow the price gap and thus make their product more competitive. To that end, laboratories in Britain, France and the Netherlands are trying to develop new uses for natural, and to improve present types.

The price of natural rubber shot up last year as demand was intensified by sale of 7 million automobiles. Tires for autos and trucks use 68 per cent of all the rubber—natural and synthetic—consumed.

Synthetic output was relatively limited last year—as the government sold the last of its 20 war-time plants to private interests—and demand for natural increased. Helping this was a demand for tubeless tires which use more natural.

AMERICAN BUSINESS HAS BULLISH WEEK

Eisenhower's Decision Was Partially Responsible

By JOHN MORKA

New York, Mar. 18. American business was more than bullish last week than in months. This feeling was attributed to the following developments:

1. A surge in stock prices to new and uncharted levels.
2. Prospects of record expenditures for new plants and equipment by American business.
3. Forecasts that consumers are still in a spending mood.
4. A pickup in auto sales and production after weeks of laggardness.
5. Continued near-record steel production orders still continued to outpace production.
6. Prospects of favourable earnings by American corporations both in the near and long term, should make for bigger dividends for US investors.

The cumulative effect of these developments would give American business men a new feeling of confidence, bolstered by no small part by hopes that President Eisenhower will be then winning presidential candidate in the November elections.

Highlighting the week's activities was the rise of the Dow-Jones industrial average reaching the elusive 500-mark. This is new territory in the history of American finance. But with business men and financial charists took the market's advance in stride and talked of new and steadier rises looming in the future.

Industrials

The Dow-Jones industrial average closed on Wednesday at 503.88, the peak in the steady market, up in nearly seven years of bullishness. At the close on June 13, 1949 the industrial average registered 161.00, less than half of the 1929 high of 381.17 set in Sept. 3 of that year. Today it was more than 340 points above the 191 level. The industrial figure is about 2 points higher than it was at the close on February 29 on the dry President Eisenhower said "yes."

It's nearly 65 points higher than the close on October 11, the day after the first medical report on the President said he would be incorrect to say he was 100 per cent out of danger. Where now? The more bullish venture to predict that

Another Point

They point out that market prices—buoyed by the high level of the U.S. economy generally and on expectations of profits by America's industrial giants—is still somewhat under-priced and is catching up with rest of the economy.

Oils Good

"This environment should mean superior prospects for shares of Western hemisphere companies emphasising production. And, in general, stocks of domestic companies have a stronger 1956 outlook than those of the big international organisations."

Over a period of years, the oil group has outperformed the general market. Market experts minimise the possible intrusions of atomic developments on petroleum as a source of energy.

Standard & Poor's, for example, feels that the use of petroleum products will continue to increase the use of petroleum products, with the advantages of convenience, relatively low cost and performance, bulwark petroleum's position as the principal source of energy.

"Research and the development of new products, notably petro-chemicals, materially enhance the prospects for individual companies... Prospects are that the group will make better showing this year, based on evidence that earnings will reach new peaks."

Elsewhere in the United States, in brief:

American bullish in 1956—The Federal Reserve Board survey of 2,800 families queries on their 1956 spending plans, shows that consumers plan to purchase as many homes, automobiles, furniture and household appliances as they did last year. Some 6.6 per cent plan to buy a house, 8.2 per cent a new car. The survey is the most optimistic since the series started in 1949.

Rising Profits

For the current quarter, the Wall Street Journal said "indications of rising profits far exceed those of lower profits. Farm equipment producers, auto and auto parts firms expect reduced earnings in this quarter. But 20 other industries hope for new gains or little change. One, the electrical industry, would show gains but for a protracted strike in Westinghouse."

The 1955 compilation of earnings showed gains ranging up to one of almost 72 per cent for 29 iron and steel producers.

The 1955 percentage change, after taxes, as compiled for some industry groups: 4 airlines, up 39.8 per cent; 14 aircraft makers, up 0.2 per cent; 28 auto & equipment firms up 0.4 per cent; 24 petroleum products, up 17.5 per cent; 16 textiles, up 0.8 per cent; 12 rubber companies, up 30.8 per cent; 13 metals and mining, up 0.42 per cent; 17 electrical equipment, up 7.5 per cent; 23 chemicals, up 30.0 per cent; 31 tools and machinery, up 10.1 per cent; 26 food products, up 14.5 per cent; 10 companies, up 30.0 per cent.

Consumption

Consumption of natural this year is estimated at 600,000 tons, up against 910,000 tons of synthetic. Last year's consumption was 630,000 tons of natural and 900,000 tons of synthetic.

Researchers are concentrating on new products such as soles for shoes, thread and a wide range of processing improvements.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$100,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HK Bank 1670 1615

INSURANCES

Union 960

Lombard 50

DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf 71 52

Dock 35 30

Providence (Old) XD 14.20

Wheelock 8.40 8.12

LAND, ETC.

HK Hotel XD 14.50

HK Land XD 59 61

Humphreys XD 10 10

RUBBER

A Rubber 1,075 1,771

Trust XD 2.40

UTILITIES

Tram XD 23

Yin Tai Ferry 404 105 350 370

C. Light (20,000,000) 4,000 3,000

Light (N) 10.30

Electric 20,000,000 20,000 20,000

X All 29.70 400 400

M. C. Electric 19.70 10

Telephones 10.20

X All 22.80 100 22.80

100 22.80

INDUSTRIALS

Cement 34 34.50

Hope 13.40

STORES, ETC.

Dairy 17.20 17.50

Watson XD 10.00 11

MISCELLANEOUS

Yongtze 6.73

Alred 5.40

The Bank Of England Statement

London, Mar. 18. The Bank of England statement for the week ended March 14, reads as follows:

NOTES IN CIRCULATION

sterling 1,040,000,200

Bank of England deposits 15,100,040

Private deposits 312,333,474

Government securities 30,200,212

Other securities 10,012,504

Receipts 5.0

Ratio 1.00

United Press

THE BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

Paris, Mar. 18. The Bank of France statement for the week ended March 8, reads as follows:

TOTAL GOLD HOLDINGS

201,204,302,424

17,167,211,018

TOTAL OTHER CURRENCIES

170,223,600,000

IN EPU

180,000,000

IN FUND

184,000,000,000

Total bills discounted 1,325,014,202,000

Bank notes in circulation 2,320,446,892,000

Current accounts and deposits 116,050,116,007

United Press

EXCHANGE RATES

Business was done in the local

unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollars 1.31 1.31

Australian notes (per £1) 15.73

Canadian dollars 1.00 16.70

Indonesian rupiah (per 100) 26.40

Singapore (per 100) 1.00

United Press

NEW YORK COTTON TRADE NEARS STALEMATE

New York, Mar. 18.

Cotton market experts last week reported conditions approaching a business stalemate.

Marking the sixth week of gradually diminishing activity, buyers paused in formulation of autumn promotion plans while they waited to see how consumers react to Easter-spring line promotions.

If the ultimate response is good, it will serve as a tonic for all-buying plans, cutters and piece goods buyers indicated.

However, they admitted wintry weather conditions so far have not cut into the normal volume of apparel moved at this season.

The stock market rise in new

all-time peak in the general

national economy picture in a

rosy light, yet a note of caution crept into parts of the textile field because of the basic print cloth fabrics, and dwindling sales of industrial and home-line apparel.

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